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MONDAY, March 13, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, *vid, pa. 688.*

IT has been often obſerved by me, and it cannot be too often repeated, that *Colonization* is *Caſus omiſſus* at common law. There is no ſuch title known in that law. By common law I mean that ſyſtem of cuſtoms, written and unwritten, which was known and in force in England, in the time of king Richard the firſt.—This continued to be the caſe, down to the reign of Elizabeth and king James the firſt.—In all that time, the laws of England were confined to the realm, and within the four ſeas.—There was no proviſion made in this law for governing colonies, beyond the atlantic, or beyond the four ſeas, by authority of parliament, no nor for the king to grant charters to ſubjects to ſettle in foreign countries.—It was the king's prerogative to prohibit the emigration of any of his ſubjects, by iſſuing his writ *Ne exeat Regno*. And therefore it was in the king's power to permit his ſubjects to leave the kingdom. 1 Hawk. P. C. c. 22. § 4. "It is a high "crime to diſobey the king's lawful commands or "prohibitions,—as not returning from beyond ſea, "upon the king's letters to that purpoſe; for "which the offenders lands ſhall be ſeized 'till he "return; and when he does return, he ſhall be "fined,—&c.—or going beyond ſea, againſt the "king's will, expreſly ſignified, either by the writ "*Ne exeat Regnum*, or under the great or privy "ſeal, or ſignet, or by proclamation." When a ſubject left the kingdom by the king's permiſſion, and if the nation did not remonſtrate againſt it, by the nation's permiſſion too, at leaſt connivance, he carried with him, as a man, all the rights of nature. His allegiance bound him to the king, and intitled him to protection. But how? not in France; the king of England was not bound to protect him in France, nor in America. Not in the dominions of Lewis, nor of Paſſachus, or Maſſachuſett.—He had a right to protection, and the liberties of England upon his return there, not otherwiſe. How then do we New Englandmen derive our laws? I ſay, not from parliament, not from common law, but from the law of nature and the compact made with the king in our charters. Our anceſtors were intitled to the common law of England, when they emigrated, that is, to juſt ſo much of it as they pleaſed to adopt, and no more. They were not bound or obliged to ſubmit to it, unleſs they choſe it.—By a poſitive principle of the common law they were bound, let them be in what part of the world they would, to do nothing againſt their allegiance to the king.—But no kind of proviſion was ever made by common law for puniſhing or trying any man even for treaſon, committed out of the realm.—He muſt be tried in ſome county of the realm, by that law, the county where the overt-act was done, or he could not be tried at all. Nor was any proviſion ever made, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, for trying treaſons committed abroad, and the acts of that reign were made on purpoſe to catch Cardinal Pole.

So that our anceſtors, when they emigrated, having obtained permiſſion of the king to come here, and being never commanded to return into the realm, had a clear right to have erected in this wilderneſs a Britiſh conſtitution, or a perfect democracy, or any other form of government they ſaw fit.—They indeed, while they lived, could not have taken arms againſt the king of England, without violating their allegiance, but their children would not have been born within the king's allegiance, would not have been natural ſubjects, and conſequently not intitled to protection, or bound to the king.

Maſſachuſettenſis, Jan. 16, ſeems poſſeſſed of theſe ideas, and attempts in the moſt aukward manner, to get rid of them.—He is conſcious, that America muſt be a part of the realm, before it can be bound by the authority of parliament; and therefore is obliged to ſuggeſt, that we are annexed to the realm, and to endeavour to confuſe himſelf and his readers, by confounding the realm, with the empire and dominions.

But will any man ſoberly contend, that America was ever annexed to the realm? into what realm? When New-England was ſettled, there was a realm of England, a realm of Scotland, and a realm of Ireland.—To which of theſe three realms was New England annexed? To the realm of England, it will be ſaid.—But by what law? no territory could be annexed to the realm of England, but by an act of parliament.—Acts of parliament have been paſſed to annex Wales, &c. &c. to the realm. But none ever paſſed to annex America.—But if New-England was annexed to the realm of England, how came ſhe annexed to the realm of or kingdom of Great-Britain.—The two realms of England and Scotland were by the act of union incorporated into one kingdom by the name of Great-Britain: But there is not one word about America in that act.

Beſides, if America was annexed to the realm, or a part of the kingdom, every act of parliament that is made, would extend to it, named or not named.—But every body knows that every act of parliament, and every other record, conſtantly diſtinguiſhes between this kingdom, and his Majeſty's other dominions.—Will it be ſaid that Ireland is annex'd to the realm, or a part of the kingdom of Great-Britain? Ireland is a diſtinct kingdom or realm by itſelf, notwithſtanding Britiſh parliament claims a right of binding it in all caſes, and exerciſes it in ſome.—And even ſo the Maſſachuſetts is a realm, New-York is a realm, Pennſylvania another realm, to all intents and purpoſes, as much as Ireland is, or England or Scotland ever were.—The king of Great Britain is the ſovereign of all theſe realms.

This writer ſays, "that in denying that the colonies are annexed to the realm, and ſubject to the authority of parliament, individuals and bodies of men, ſubvert the fundamentals of government, deprive us of Britiſh liberties, and build up abſolute monarchy in the colonies."

This is the firſt time that I ever heard or read that the colonies are annexed to the realm.—It is utterly denied that they are, and that it is poſſible they ſhould be, without an act of parliament, and acts of the colonies.—Such an act of parliament cannot be produced, nor any ſuch law of any one colony.—Therefore as this writer builds the whole authority of parliament upon this fact, viz. That the colonies are annexed to the realm; and as it is certain they never were ſo annexed: the conſequence is, that his whole ſuperſtructure falls.

When he ſays, that they ſubvert the fundamentals of government, he begs the queſtion. We ſay that the contrary doctrines ſubvert the fundamentals of government. When he ſays, that they deprive us of Britiſh liberties, he begs the queſtion again: We ſay that the contrary doctrine deprives us of Engliſh Liberties; as to Britiſh Liberties, we ſcarcely know what they are, as the liberties of England and Scotland are not preciſely the ſame to this day.—Engliſh liberties are but certain rights of nature reſerved to the citizen, by the Engliſh conſtitution, which rights cleaved to our anceſtors when they croſſed the atlantic, and would have inhered in them, if inſtead of coming to New-England they had gone to Otaheite, or Patagonia, even altho' they had taken no patent or charter from the king at all.—Theſe rights did not adhere to them the leſs, for their purchaſing patents and charters in which the king expreſly ſtipulates with them, that they and their poſterity ſhould forever enjoy all thoſe rights and liberties.

The human mind is not naturally the cleareſt atmoſphere; but the clouds and vapours which have been raiſed in it, by the artifices of temporal and ſpiritual tyrants, have made it impoſſible to ſee objects in it diſtinctly.—Scarcely any thing is involved in more ſyſtematical obſcurity, than the rights of our anceſtors, when they arrived in America.—How, in common ſenſe, came the dominions of king Philip, king Maſſachuſetts, and twenty other ſovereigns, independent princes here, to be within the allegiance of the king of England. James and Charles.—America was no more within the allegiance of thoſe princes, by the common law of England, or by the law of nature, than France and Spain were.—Diſcovery, if that was inconteſtible, could give no title to the Engliſh king, by common law, or by the law of nature, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the native Indians here.—Our anceſtors were ſenſible of this, and therefore honeſtly purchaſed their lands of the natives. They might have bought them to hold allodially, if they would.

But there were two ideas, which confuſed them, and have continued to confuſe their poſterity, one derived from the feudal, the other from the canon law. By the former of theſe ſyſtems, the prince, the general, was ſuppoſed to be ſovereign Lord of all the lands, conquered by the ſoldiers in his army; and upon this principle, the king of England was conſidered in law as Sovereign Lord of all the land within the realm.—If he had ſent an Army here to conquer king Maſſachuſetts, and it had ſucceeded, he would have been ſovereign lord of the land here upon theſe principles; but there was no rule of the common law, that made the diſcovery of a country by a ſubject, a title to that country in the prince.—But conqueſt would not have annexed the country to the realm, nor have given any authority to the parliament.—But there was another miſt caſt before the eyes of the Engliſh nation from another ſource.—The pope claimed a ſovereign propriety in, as well as authority over the whole earth.—As head of the chriſtian church, and vicar of God, he claimed this authority over all Chriſtendom; and in the ſame character he claimed a right to all the countries and poſſeſſions of heathens and infidels: a right divine to exterminate and deſtroy them at his diſcretion, in order to propagate the catholic faith.—When king Henry the eighth, and his parliament, threw off the authority of the pope ſtripped his holineſs of his ſupremacy, and inveſted it in himſelf by an act of parliament, he and his courtiers ſeemed to think that all the right of the holy ſee, were transferred to him: and it was a union of theſe two the moſt impertinent and fantaſtical ideas that ever got into an human pericranium, viz. that as feudal ſovereign and ſupream head of the church together, a king of England had a right to all the land their ſubjects could find, not poſſeſſed by any chriſtian ſtate or prince, tho' poſſeſſed by heathen or infidel nations, which ſeems to have deluded the nation about the time of the ſettlement of the colonies.—But none of theſe ideas gave or inferred any right in parliament, over the new countries conquered or diſcovered; and therefore denying that the colonies are a part of the realm, and that as ſuch they are ſubject to parliament, by no means deprives us of Engliſh liberties.—Nor does it "build up abſolute monarchy in the colonies."—For admitting theſe notions of the common and feudal law to have been in full force, and that the king was abſolute in America, when it was ſettled; yet he had a right to enter into a contract with his ſubjects, & ſtipulate that they ſhould enjoy all the rights and liberties of Engliſhmen forever, in conſideration of their undertaking to clear the wilderneſs, propagate chriſtianity, pay a fifth part of oar, &c.—Such a contract as this has been made with all the colonies, royal governments as well as charter ones.—For the commiſſions to the governors contain the plan of the government, and the contract between the king and ſubject, in the former, as much as the charters in the latter.

Inded this was the reaſoning, and upon theſe feudal and *catholic* principles in the time of ſome of the predeceſſors of Maſſachuſettenſis.—This was the meaning of Dudley, when he aſked, "Do you think that Engliſh liberties will follow you to the ends of the earth"? His meaning was, that Engliſh liberties were confined to the realm, and out of that the king was abſolute.—But this was not true, for an Engliſh King had no right to be abſolute over Engliſhmen, out of the realm, any more than in it, and they were releaſed from their allegiance, as ſoon as he deprived them of their liberties.

But "our charters ſuppoſe regal authority in the grantor". True they ſuppoſe it, whether there was any or not.—"If that autho-

See the foregoing pages. † See common law defined, pa. 964, Vol. 3, & pa. 691. ‡ See our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. § See ſome of the eſſentials of engliſh liberties, viz. magna charta, pa. 799, 1050.—petition of right, pa. 816.—Bill of rights, Vol. 3. ¶ See reſolves of the Houſe of Lords & Commons, on this ſtatute, pa. 136.—Gaſ. Vol. 2. & Jonathan Sew-

(4) See the declaratory act pa. 524, (5) see act pa. 53, Vol. 1 (6) see Index, under resolves, & Votes, Vol. 1. (7) see Sea pa. 735, Vol. 1. (8) see in Indexes, vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4, under resolves & Votes. (9) see our comment to regulate trade, pa. 591, Vol. 3. pa. 667, 685. (10) Revenue, vid. Sea act pa. 735, Vol. 1. Molasses act, pa. 9. Vol. 2. (11) see about molas. act pa. 9. vol. 2 in Farmers Letters

ity be derived from the British, (he should have said English) crown, it presupposes this territory to have been a part of the British (he should have said English) dominion, and as such subject to the imperial Sovereign.—How can this writer shew this authority to be derived from the English crown, including in the idea of it Lords and Commons? Is there the least colour for such an authority but in the popish and feudel ideas before mentioned? And do these popish and feudal ideas, include parliament? Was parliament, were Lords and Commons parts of the head of the church, or was parliament, that is, Lords and Commons, part of the sovereign feudatory? Never.—But why was this authority derived from the English, any more than the Scottish or Irish Crown? It is true the land was to be held in focage like the manor of East Greenwich, but this was compact, and it might have been as well to hold, as they held in Glasgow or Dublin.

But says this writer, "if that authority was vested in the person of the king in a different capacity, the British constitution and laws are out of the question, and the king must be absolute as to us, as his prerogatives have never been limited."—Not the prerogative limited in our charters, when in every one of them all the rights of Englishmen are secured to us!—Are not the rights of Englishmen sufficiently known, and are not the prerogatives of the king's among those rights?

As to those colonies which are destitute of charters, the commissions to their governors have ever been considered as equivalent securities both for property, jurisdiction and privileges, with charters; and as to the power of the crown being absolute in those colonies, it is absolute no where. There is no fundamental or other law, that makes a king of England absolute any where, except in conquered countries, and an attempt to assume such a power, by the fundamental laws, forfeits the princes right even to the limited crown.

As to "the charter governments reverting to absolute monarchy, as their charters may happen to be forfeited, by the grantees not fulfilling the conditions of them,"—I answer, if they could be forfeited, and were actually forfeited, the only consequence would be, that the king would have no power over them at all: He would not be bound to protect the people, nor, that I can see, would the people here, who were born here, be by any principle of common law bound even to allegiance to the king.—The connection would be broken between the crown and the natives of the country.—It has been a great dispute whether charters granted within the realm, can be forfeited at all. It was a question debated with infinite learning, in the case of the charter of London: it was adjudged forfeited, in an abritrary reign: but afterwards, after the revolution, it was declared in parliament, not forfeited, and by an act of parliament made incapable of forfeiture.—The charter of Massachusetts was declared forfeited too.—So were other American charters.———The Massachusetts alone, were tame enough to give it up. But no American charter will ever be decreed forfeited again, or if any should, the decree will be regarded no more, than a vote of the lower house of the robbinhood society.—The court of chancery has no authority without the realm; by common law surely it has none in America.—What! the privileges of millions of Americans depend on the discretion of a lord chancellor? God forbid!—The passivity of this colony in receiving the present charter (in lieu of the first, is in the opinion of some the deepest stain upon its character.—There is less to be said in excuse for it, than the witchcraft, or hanging the quakers.—A vast party in the province were against it at the time, and thought themselves betrayed by their agent (2) It has been a warning to their posterity, and one principal motive with the people, never to trust any agent with power to conceed away their privileges again.—It may as well be pretended that the people of Great-Britain can forfeit their privileges, as the people of this province: if the contract of state is broken, the people and king of England, must recur to nature. It is the same in this province. We shall never more submit to decrees in chancery, or acts of parliament, annihilating charters, or abridging English liberties (3)

Whether Massachusettensis was born as a politician, in the year 1764, I know not: but he often writes as if he knew nothing of that period.—In his attempt to trace the denial of the supreme authority of the parliament, he commits such mistakes, as a man of age at that time ought to blush at.—He says, that "when the stamp act was made, the authority of parliament to impose external taxes, or in other words, to lay duties upon goods and merchandize was admitted," and that when the tea act was made, "a new distinction was set up, that parliament had a right to lay duties upon merchandize, for the purpose of regulating trade, but not for the purpose of raising a revenue."—This is a total misapprehension of the declared opinions of people at those times.—The authority of parliament to lay taxes for a revenue, has been always generally denied (4)—and their right to lay duties to regulate trade, has been denied by many, who have ever contended, that trade should be regulated only by prohibitions.

The act of parliament of the 4 G. the third, passed in the year 1764, was the first act of the British parliament that ever was passed, in which the design of raising a revenue, was expressed.—Let Massachusettensis name any statute before that in which the word revenue is used, or the thought of raising a revenue, is expressed.—This act is intitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America," &c. The word revenue, in the preamble of this act instantly ran through the colonies, and rang an alarm, almost as much as if the design of forging chains for the Colonists had been expressed in words.—I have now before me, a pamphlet, written and printed in the year 1764, intitled, "The sentiments of a British American," upon this act.—How the idea of a revenue, tho' from an acknowledged external tax, was relished in that time, may be read in the frontispiece of that pamphlet——

——— Ergo quid refert mea
Cui serviam? clitellas dum portem meas.
PHÆDRUS.

The first objection to this act, which was made in that pamphlet, by its worthy author, OXENBRIDGE THACHER, Esq; who died a Martyr to that amity for his country, which the conduct of the Junto gave him, is this. "The first objection is, that a tax is thereby laid on several commodities, to be raised and levied in the plantations and to be remitted home to England. This is esteemed a grievance, inasmuch as the same are laid, without the consent of the representatives of the colonists. It is esteemed an essential British right, that no person shall be subject to any tax; but what in person, or by his representative, he hath a voice in laying." Here is a tax unquestionably external, in the sense in which that word is used in the distinction that is made by some between external and internal taxes, and unquestionably laid in part for the regulation of trade, yet called a grievance, and a violation of an essential British right, in the year 1764, by one who was then at the head of the popular branch of our constitution, and as well acquainted with the sense of his constituents, as any man living. And it is indisputable that in those words he wrote, the almost universal sense of this colony.—

There are so many egregious errors in point of fact, and respecting the opinions of the people in this writer, that it is difficult to impute to wilful misrepresentation, that I sometimes think he is some smart young gentleman, come up, into life, since this great controversy was opened; if not, he must have conversed wholly with the junto, and they must have deceived him, respecting their own sentiments.

This writer sneers at the distinction between a right to lay the former duty of a shilling on the pound of tea, and the right to lay the three pence. But is there not a real difference between laying a duty to be paid in England upon exportation, and to be paid in America upon importation? Is there not a difference between parliament's laying on duties within their own realm, where they have undoubtedly jurisdiction, and laying them out of their realm, nay laying them on in our realm, where we say they have no jurisdiction? Let them lay on what duties they please in England, we have nothing to say against that.

"Our patriots most heroically resolved, to become independent states, and flatly denied that parliament had a right to make any laws whatever that should be binding upon the colonies."

Our scribler more heroically still, is determined to shew the world, that he has courage superior to all regard to modesty, justice or truth.—Our patriots have never determined or desired to be independent states, if a voluntary cession of a right to regulate their trade, can make them dependent even on parliament,—tho' they are clear in theory, that by the common law, and the English constitution, parliament has no authority over them. None of the patriots of this province, of the present age, have ever denied that parliament has a right from our voluntary cession, to make laws which shall bind the colonies, as far as their commerce extends. (9)

"There is no possible medium between absolute independence and subjection to the authority of parliament."—If this is true, it may be depended upon that all North America are as fully convinced of their independence, their absolute independence, as they are of their own existence, and as fully determined to defend it at all hazards, as Great Britain is to defend her independence, against foreign nations—But it is not true—An absolute independence on parliament, in all internal concerns and cases of taxation, is very compatible with an absolute dependence on it in all cases of external commerce.——(9) (6) (8)

"He must be blind indeed that cannot see our dearest interest, in the latter (that is, in an absolute subjection to the authority of parliament) notwithstanding many pant after the former" (that is absolute independence).—The man who is capable of writing, in cool blood, that our interest lies in an absolute subjection to parliament, is capable of writing for saying any thing for the sake of his pension (10)—A legislature that has so often discovered a want of information concerning us, and our country; a legislature interested to lay burdens upon us; a legislature, two branches of which, I mean the Lords and Commons, neither love nor fear us! Every American of fortune and common sense, must look upon his property to be sunk downright one half of its value, the moment such an absolute subjection to parliament is established. (4) (3) (6) (12)

That there are any who pant after "independence," (meaning by this word, a new plan of government over all America, unconnected with the crown of England, or meaning by it an exemption from the power of parliament to regulate trade) is as great a slander upon the province as ever was committed to writing.—The patriots of this province desire nothing new—they wish only to keep their old privileges (2)—They were for 150 years allowed to tax themselves, and govern their internal concerns, as they tho't best. Parliament governed their trade as they tho't fit.—This plan, they wish may continue forever (2)—But it is honestly confessed, rather than become subject to the absolute authority of parliament, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, they will be driven to throw off that of regulating trade. (9)

"To deny the supreme authority of the state, is a high misdemeanor; to oppose it by force, an overt-act of treason." (2) (12) True: and therefore Massachusettensis, who denies the king represented by his governor, his majesty's council, by charter, and house of representatives, to be the supreme authority of this province, has been guilty of a high misdemeanour: and those ministers, governors, and their instruments, who have brought a military force here, and employed it against that supreme authority, are guilty of———and ought to be punished with———. I will be more mannerly than Massachusettensis.

"The realm of England is an appropriate term for the ancient realm of England, in contradistinction to Wales and other territories, that have been annexed to it."

There are so many particulars in the case of Wales, analogous to the case of America, that I must beg leave to enlarge upon it.

(For want of Room we are obliged to defer the Remainder of this NOVANGLUS *till our next.)*

Donations receiv'd since our last. (6)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Marblehead, From the Committee of Inspection, which they received (agreeable to the Grand Continental Congress Resolves) on the Sales of sundry Cargoes arrived since the first Day of December last, Cash, — — £.120 0 0

Bradford, 35 Pair Men and Womens Shoes,—and Cash. £.18 14 10

Dedham, 102 Loads Wood, containing 48 Cords.

Malden, from the Rev. Mr. Thatcher's Parish, Cash, £.9 13 0

Duxbury, 21 Cord Wood by Capt. Allen.

Roxbury, From a Gentleman unknown, 1 Barrel Beef.

Boston, From a Gentleman unknown, 1 Barrel Beef.

VIRGINIA

Spotsylvania County, 735 Bushels of Wheat, 25 Bushels of Corn, 3 Barrels of Flour, & 3 Barrels of Bread, per Capt. Foster.

N. B. The 328 & ½ Dollars, published last Week, as receiv'd from Roger Smith, Esq; was sent by him as a Donation from the Inhabitants of South Carolina.

To be Leased for one or more Years, and may be entered upon immediately.

A Farm in Roxbury, 4 Miles distant from Boston, lately occupied by Sir William Pepperell, containing 60 Acres of Mowing, Orchard and Pasture Land, pleasantly situated, bounding on Jamaica Pond—having thereon a Dwelling House of three Floors, with four Rooms on each. A Building containing an elegant Hall 50 Feet by 24, and a green House. Also Stables, Coach and other Out Houses. The whole accommodated for a Gentleman of Fortune. Roxbury, March 10. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

This day PUBLISHED,

The Royal American MAGAZINE; Or universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement, for February 1775. And sold at Green-leaf's Printing Office in Union Street near the Market.

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* *A few of these Pamphlets to be had of the Printers.*

(2) See essay in the canon & feudal Law, pa. 159, &c. vol. 1. (3) See Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. * Jonathan Sewall. See some of the essential liberties viz. in magna Charta, pa. 790, 1060, petition of right, pa. 878, Bill of Rights page 1053, Vol. 2. (5) See Common law & Equity, pa.

Brought from page 694

PORTSMOUTH, March 10th.

Capt. Butler arrived here in fixteen Days from St. Croix, and informs us, that three Days before he left St. Croix, a Veſſel arrived at St. Kitts in 31 Days from London, which brings Accounts of 16 Sail of the Line, and 20,000 Troops being order'd to this Continent, and that the Parliament was diſſolved. Capt. Butler alſo informs us of 40 Tranſports, and 20,00 Spaniards ſailing for the Havannah with 18 Spaniſh Men of War.

By a Veſſel arrived from St. Euſtatia we are informed that two Veſſels lately arrived at Dominico from Connecticut, having on board about 80 Sheep; the Inhabitants of Dominico were much offended with the Maſters for their Perfidy in breaking through the Aſſociation of the Congreſs, and inſiſted that the Sheep ſhould be ſold and the Proceeds converted in Cocoa, tranſmitted to the Committee for receiving Donations for the Poor of the Town of Boſton.

By the Maſter of a Veſſel juſt arrived from St. Croix, we are informed, that while he lay there a Veſſel arrived there from the Southward, having on board ſix Sheep contrary to the Reſolves of the Congreſs held at Philadelphia. The worthy Danes filled with Reſentment at their Treachery, ſeized on the Sheep and hung them up as Monuments of their Reſentment againſt the Owners; and collected to the Amount of 400 Men and went in purſuit of the Maſter, who had fled to the Buſhes; but by the Interpoſition of the Intendant he was ſcreen'd from perſonal Puniſhment.

FALMOUTH, (Caſco Bay) March 4

LAST Thurſday in the Afternoon, *a ſmall Sloop from Briſtol arrived here, with the Rigging, Sails and Stores, for a new Ship lately built here. In the Evening the Committee of Inſpection were convened, and choſe a Sub-Committee to appoint a Watch on board the ſaid Sloop, to prevent the landing any Part of her Cargo, during the Debates of the Committee. And Yeſterday they Reſolved that the whole that ſaid Sloop brought out ſhould be put back again without breaking any of the Packages.*

The Sloop has not yet left this Port, being very old and want repairing, but the Publick may reſt aſſured that the Inhabitants of this Town will chearfully ſupport their Committee of Inſpection, and by their Vigilance prevent the Landing of any Goods but what are agreeable to the Continental Aſſociation, which they determined ſtrictly to adhere to.

SALEM, March 7.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Benjamin Weſt arrived here, and the next Day Capt. Pearſon arrived at Cape-Ann, both from St. Euſtatia.—They inform us, that on the 9th of February a Whaling Veſſel belonging to Nantucket, arrived at St. Euſtatia from Antigua, the Maſter of which (who appeared to be an honeſt, intelligent Perſon) aſſerted, that on the 7th, juſt before he ſailed, a Ship from Liverpool arrived at Antigua, in about 30 Days Paſſage; that he went on board her before ſhe anchored, and on aſking the Captain what News he brought, was anſwered, "The Parliament is diſſolved:" The OLD Parliament? ſays the Whaler: No ſays the Captain, the NEW.—This intelligence was confirmed by 4 or 5 Paſſengers. On the Whaler's aſking the Occaſion of the Parliament's being diſſolved, he was told, that it was owing to their oppoſing the King's Meaſures.

We have inſerted the above *extraordinary* Intelligence juſt as we hear it it related We only add, that the two Captains agree in their accounts, and that the News occaſioned great Speculation at Antigua.

Col. Leſlie's ridiculous Expedition, on the 26 ult. occaſioned ſuch an Alarm that the People of the near Towns as well as thoſe at 30 or 40 Miles Diſtance, were muſtering, and great Numbers actually on their March for this Place; ſo that it is thought not leſs than 12 or 15,000 Men would have been aſſembled in this Town within 24 Hours after the Alarm, had not the precipitate Retreat of the Troops from the Drawn Bridge prevented it. *See pa. 689.*

BOSTON, March 13.

Laſt Sunday ſe'nnight being the anniverſary of the horrid Maſſacre, in King-ſtreet, Boſton, 1770, perpetrated by party of Soldiers, an elegant and ſpirited Oration was pronounced, at the Old South Meeting-Houſe, the day following, by Joſeph Warren, Eſq; in commemoration of that bloody Tragedy. *See page 60, Vol. 3.*

Said ORATION may be had of the Printers hereof, and of J. Greenleaf in Union Street, on Wedneſday next.

The Act of Tarring & Feathering *not repealed.*

LAST Thurſday Morning a Countryman was Tarr'd and Feather'd and carried thro' ſome of the Streets of this Town by a Party of Soldiers, attended by ſome Officers:—The following is the Man's own Depoſition, relative to that Affair, ſworn to before a Magiſtrate; to which we ſhall make no Remarks, but leave the Public to judge of the Conduct of thoſe who are ſaid to have been ſent among us to preſerve Peace and good Order, and to prevent Mobs & Tumults in the Town.

Thomas Diſſon, Junr. of Billerica, Huſbandman, teſtify and declare, that while walking in Foreſtreet the 8th of March in the Afternoon, I enquired of ſome Townſmen, who had any Guns to ſell, one whom did not know replied that he had a very fine Gun to ſell, the Man appeared to be a Soldier; I went with him to a Houſe where one was, who the Soldier call'd Serjeant, and ſeeing ſome old Cloths about the Houſe, aſked whether they ſold ſuch Things, and the Serjeant replied, that they did frequently. I then aſked his Price for an old red Coat ript to Pieces, he aſked 3*s* 6*d*. Sterl. refuſed to give it; then one McClenchy the Soldier I met with at firſt in the Street, ſaid that he had ſome Cloaths to ſell, and ſent his Wife out after them to a Man he called a Serjeant, and ſhe ſoon brought an old Coat and an old Jacket. I then aſked him if he had any Right to ſell them, and the Serjeant ſaid that they frequently ſold them, and he would give a Writing if I deſired it, but ſaid there was no Occaſion. I then bo't the ſaid Coat and Jacket, and gave 100 Piſtareens, and then put the Cloaths in a Bag which I left behind, after which I went to M'Clenchy's to ſee his Gun, which he laid was a very fine Piece, I aſked him if he had any Right to ſell it, he reply'd he had, and that the Gun was his to diſpoſe of at any Time; I then aſked him whether he thought the Centry would not take it from him at the Ferry, as I had heard, that ſome Perſons had had their Guns taken from them, but never thought there was any Law againſt trading with a Soldier, he then told me he had flood Centry, and that they frequently let them paſs, he then aſked me what I would give for the Gun, I told him I would give four Dollars if there was no riſque in carrying it over the Ferry, he then ſaid there was not and that I might rely on his word. I then agreed to give four Dollars for his Gun, but did not take it nor pay the money; coming away he follows me down ſtairs and ſays that there was a Serjeant had an old ruſty Piece that he would ſell cheap; I aſk'd him his price, he ſaid he would ſell it for one Dollar and an half if I would pay the Money down, and he urg'd me to take it; I then agreed to give him ſaid ſum. His Wife, as he called her, than came down and ſaid M'Clenchy what are you going to do to bring that Man into a ſcrape; I then told him that if there was any difficulty to give me my Money again, but he refuſed, and replied his Wife made an oration for nothing, and that he had a right to ſell his Gun to any body. I was afraid from her ſpeaking that there was ſomething not right in it and left the Gun, and coming away he followed me and urg'd the Gun upon me; I told him I had rather not take them for fear of what his Wife had ſaid; he then declared there was no danger, for that he had ſpoke to the Officer on Centry, who ſaid he had a right to diſpoſe of them, and urg'd me to pay the four Dollars I had offer'd for the Gun, which I then refuſed and deſired I might have the one and half Dollar back which I had paid for the Gun, he refuſed, ſaying there was no danger and damn'd me for a Fool. I then paid him the four Dollars for the good Gun, but did not receive any one of them. After I had paid the Money, he then ſaid take care of you ſelf, and the firſt thing I ſaw was ſome Men coming up; I ſtept off to go after my great Coat, but they followed and ſeized me and carried me to the Guard-Houſe upon Foſter's Wharf, this was about 6 or 7 o'clock in the Evening. When I came into the Guard-Houſe they read me a Law which I never before ſaw or heard of. I was detained there till about 7 in the Morning, when I expected I ſhould have been obliged to pay the £. 5 mentioned in the Law read to me, and hired a Regular to carry a Letter to ſome Friend over the Ferry, which was to deſire them to come to me as quick as poſſible with Money to pay my Fine. Soon after the Serjeant came in and ordered me to ſtrip; I then aſk'd him what he was going to do with me, he ſaid damn you I am going to ſerve you as you have ſerved our Men; then came in a Soldier with a Bucket of Tar and Pillow-bear of Feathers. I was then made to ſtrip, which I did to my Breeches; they then tarr'd and feather'd me, and while they were doing it an Officer who ſtood at the Door ſaid tar and feather his Breeches, which they accordingly did, and I was then tarred and feathered from head to foot, and had a Paper read to me, which was then tied round my Neck, but afterwards turned behind me, with the following Words, wrote upon it to the beſt of my Remembrance. *American Liberty or Democracy exemplified in a Villain who attempted to intice one of the Soldiers of his Majeſty's 47th Regiment to deſert and take up Arms with Rebels againſt his King and Country.*—I was then ordered to walk out and got into a Chair faſtened upon Trucks, which I did; when a Number of the King's Soldiers, as I imagined, about 40 or 50, armed with Guns and fixed Bayonets ſurrounded the Trucks, and they marched with a Number of Officers before them, one of whom I was told was the Col. of the 47th Regiment, who I have ſince heard was named Nesbit, together with a Number of Drums & Fifes from the Wharf up Kingſtreet and down Foreſtreet, and then thro' the Main-Street, paſſing the Governor's Houſe, untill they came to Liberty-Tree, they then turned up Frog Lane and made a Halt, and a Serjeant, as I took him to be, ſaid get down: I then aſked where I ſhould go, and he ſaid where you pleaſe. Near the Governor's Houſe, the Inhabitants preſſed in upon the Soldiers, the latter appeared to me to be angry, and I was afraid they would have fired, they being ordered to load their Muſkets, which they did. *See Index, under* THOMAS DITSON, jun.

Suffolk. ſſ. } *THE above named* Thomas
Boſton, March 9 1775 } Diſſon, *Junr. perſonally appearing, maketh ſolemn Oath to the Truth of the foregoing Depoſition, by him ſubſcribed.* (11)

Before, EDM. QUINCY, J. Pacis.

We learn from Providence that laſt Thurſday, ſe'nnight, about 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a great Number of the Inhabitants aſſembled at the Market Place there, and after kindling a large Fire, they threw into it about three hundred weight of Tea, as a free will Offering of that pernicious Herb, collected from the ſeveral Inhabitants; a Tar-Barrel, Lord North's Speech, Rivington's and Mills and Hicks's News-Papers, and divers other Ingredients entered into the Compoſition. (2)

His Majeſty's armed Schooner Halifax, commanded by Lieut. Nunn, was lately caſt away near Machias, at the Eaſtern Part of this Province; the Veſſel entirely loſt, but the People, with ſome Difficulty ſaved themſelves.

On Tueſday the 7th Inſtant, died at Charleſtown, much lamented, Mr. Thomas Rand, Carpenter; aged 51 Years: He was a Perſon of univerſal Benevolence, and tender Sympathy for his Fellow Creatures, join'd with a thoughtful and helpful Diſpoſition, even to the meaneſt Perſon in Diſtreſs, which makes his Death a Townsloſs. His publick Spiritedneſs will make his Death a publick Loſs.—We truſt he is gone to receive the Rewards of a good and faithful Servant.

That with reluctance we have been drawn from the proſecution of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement, a plan almoſt carried into execution, for enſlaving the colonies, founded as we conceive on a claim of parliament to bind the colonies *in all caſes whatſoever.* (3)

Your humble petitioners have for ſeveral years, with deep and ſilent ſorrow, lamented this unreſtrained exerciſe of legiſlative power, (4) ſtill hoping from the interpoſition of their Sovereign, to avert that laſt and greateſt of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject ſtate of ſlavery, by having an arbitrary government eſtabliſhed in the colonies (5) for the very attempting of which, a miniſter of your predeceſſor was impeached by a houſe of commons. (4)

With like ſorrow do we find the Popiſh religion eſtabliſhed by law, (6) which by treaty was only to be tolerated.

That the moſt eſſential rights of the colonies have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your Majeſty, by men not intitled to ſuch a power.

That the murder of the coloniſts hath been encouraged by another act, diſallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage, (7) and that fleets and armies have been ſent to enforce thoſe dreadful laws. (5) (6) (9)

We therefore in this deſperate extremity, moſt humbly beg leave to approach the throne, to declare to your Majeſty, that our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, and conſequently their repreſentatives, the houſe of commons, have not a right, as we truſt we have ſhewn, to legiſlate for the colonies, (3) and that your petitioners and the coloniſts, are not, nor ought to be, bound by any other laws, than ſuch as they have themſelves aſſented to, and are not diſallowed by your Majeſty.

Your petitioners do therefore make this claim and demand from their Sovereign, as guarantee to their juſt rights on the faith and confidence of which, they have ſettled, and continue to reſide in theſe diſtant parts of the empire, that no laws ſhall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, (3) injurious to their rights as coloniſts, Engliſhmen or Britons. (8)

That your petitioners, fully ſenſible of the great advantages that have ariſen from the regulation of trade in general, prior to the year 1760, as well to Great-Britain and her colonies, as to your petitioners in particular, and being anxiouſly deſirous of increaſing the good effects of theſe laws, (9) as well as to remove an obſtacle which is new in our government, and could not have exiſted on the principles of our conſtitution, (8) as it hath ariſen from colonization, We do declare, for ourſelves and the good people of this iſland, that we freely conſent to the operation of all ſuch acts of the Britiſh parliament, as are limitted to the regulation of our external commerce only, and the ſole object of which, is the mutual advantage of Great-Britain and her colonies.

We, your petitioners, do therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed, as the common parent of your ſubjects, to become a mediator between your European and American ſubjects, and to conſider the latter, however far removed from your royal preſence, as equally entitled to your protection, and the benefits of the Engliſh conſtitution, (8) the deprivation of which muſt diſſolve that dependance on the parent ſtate, which it is our glory to acknowledge, whilſt enjoying thoſe rights under her protection; but ſhould this bond of union be ever deſtroyed, and the coloniſts reduced to conſider themſelves as tributaries to Britain, they muſt ceaſe to venerate her as an affectionate parent.

We beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that it is our earneſt prayer to Almighty Providence, to preſerve your Majeſty in all happineſs, proſperity and honour, and that there never may be wanting one of your illuſtrious line to tranſmit the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution, (8) to the lateſt poſterity, and to reign in the hearts of a loyal, grateful and affectionate people.

See page 694

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
A Large Aſſortment of Wearing Apparel, Be and other Effects, belonging to William C deceaſed, conſiſting of Coats, Jackets, Breeches, Trowſers, Shirts, Cloaks, Great Coats of all Sheets, Blankets, Rugge, Feather Beds, Matraſſes, &c.
Alſo ſundry Sorts of Engliſh Goods.
At one o'Clock preciſely will be put up a few Barrels of Shop Sugars, a Quantity of Hoops, and a ſmall Quantity of Coffee.
R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.
Ten Whites. Two Blacks.
And Ten from the Army and Navy.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*
Monday, 27 min. aft. 8 — Friday, 32 min. after 11
Tueſday, 12 min. aft. 9 — Saturday, 10 min. aft. 12
Wedneſday 55 m. aft. 9 — Lord's Day, 38m aft. 12
Thurſday, 38 min. aft. 10 — Full Moon 27 D. 3 Mor.

(8) *See the Spirit of Engliſh Rights, &c. magna Charta, page 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816— Bill of rights, page 1053, Vol. 2.*
(9) *See an the acts for regulating Trade, page, 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667.— 685. 701 &c. See alſo pa. 736, Vol. 1— & Molaſſes act. pa. 9 vol 2. &c. &c.*
(11) *See the petition of the Selectmen of Billerica, pa. 697.*

(1) See Index, under Tarring & Feathering. (2) See Index, under Tea. (3) See Index, under Parliament. (4) See Index, under Miniſters. (5) See Index, under Acts. (6) See Index, under Popiſh. (7) See Index, under Trials. (8) See Index, under Rights. (9) See Index, under Trade. (10) See Index, under Molaſſes. (11) See declaratory Act pa. 524.

Jamaica Petition.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, IN COUNCIL.

The humble PETITION and MEMORIAL of the ASSEMBLY of JAMAICA.

Voted in ASSEMBLY *December* 28th, 1774.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, having taken into our consideration the present critical state of the colonies, humbly approach the throne, to assure your Majesty of our most dutiful regard to your royal person and family, and our attachment to, and reliance on, our fellow subjects in Great-Britain, founded on the most solid and durable basis, the continued enjoyment of our personal rights, and the security of our properties.

That weak and feeble as this colony is, from its very small number of white inhabitants, and its peculiar situation from the incumbrance of more than two hundred thousand slaves, it cannot be supposed that we now intend, or ever could have intended resistance to Great-Britain.

That this colony has never, by riots, or other violent measures opposed, or permitted an act of resistance against any law imposed on us by Great-Britain, tho' always truly sensible of our just rights, and of the pernicious consequences, both to the parent and infant state, with which some of them must be attended; always relying with the most implicit confidence, on the justice and paternal tenderness of your Majesty, even to the most feeble and distant of your subjects, and depending that when your Majesty, and your parliament should have maturely considered and deliberated on the claims of Great-Britain and her colonies, every cause of dissatisfaction would be removed.

That justly alarmed with the approaching horrors of an unnatural contest between Great-Britain and her colonies, in which the most dreadful calamities to this Island, and the inevitable destruction of the small sugar colonies are involved; and excited by these apprehensions, as well as by our affection for our fellow subjects, both in Great-Britain and the colonies. We implore your Majesty's favourable reception of this our humble petition and memorial, as well on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, the good people of this Island, as on behalf of all other your Majesty's subjects, the colonists of America; but especially those who labour at present under the heavy weight of your Majesty's displeasure, for whom we entreat to be admitted as humble suitors: That we may not, at so important a crisis, be wanting to contribute our sincere and well-meant, however small endeavours, to heal those disorders, which may otherwise terminate in the destruction of the empire.

That as we conceive it necessary for this purpose to enter into the different claims of Great-Britain and her colonies, we beg leave to place it in the royal mind as the first established principle of the constitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake of the legislation of their country, and that no laws can affect them, but such as receive their assent, given by themselves, or their representatives; and it follows therefore, that no one part of your Majesty's English subjects, either can, or ever could legislate for any other part.

That the settlers of the first colonies, but especially those of the elder colonies of North-America, as well as the conquerors of this Island, were a part of the English people, in every respect equal to them, and possessed of every right and priviledge at the time of their emigration, which the people of England were possessed of, and irrefragable, to that great right of consenting to the laws which should bind them, *in all cases whatsoever*; and who emigrating at first in smaller numbers, when they might have been oppressed; such rights and privileges were constantly guaranted by the crown, to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated; and were confirmed by many repeated solemn engagements, made public by proclamation, under the faith of which, they did actually emigrate and conquer; that therefore the people of England had no rights, power, or privilege to give to the emigrants; as these were, at the time of their emigration, possessed of all such rights, equally with themselves.

That the peers of England were possessed of very eminent, and distinguished privileges in their own right, as a branch of legislation, a court of justice in the dernier resort, for all appeals from the people, and in the first instance, for all causes instituted by the representatives of the people; but that it does not appear that they ever confidered themselves as acting in such capacities for the colonies, the Peers having never to this day, heard or determined the causes of the colonists in appeal, in which it ever was, and is their duty to serve the subjects within the realm.

That from what has been said, it appears that the emigrants could receive nothing from either the Peers or the people; the former being unable to communicate their privileges, and the latter on no more than an equal footing with themselves; but that with the King it was far otherwise; the royal prerogative as now annexed to, and belonging to the crown, being totally independent of the people, who cannot invade, add to, or diminish it, nor restrain or invalidate those legal grants, which the prerogative hath a just right to give, and hath very liberally given for the encouragement of colonization; to some colonies, it granted almost all the royal powers of government, which they hold and enjoy at this day; but to none of them did it grant less, than to the first conquerors of this Island, in whose favour it is declared by a royal proclamation, *That they should have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as the free born subjects of England.*

That to use the name or authority of the people of the parent state, to take away, or render ineffectual, the legal grants of the crown to the colonists, is delusive, and destroys that confidence, which the people have ever had and ought to have, of the most solemn royal grants in their favour, and renders unstable and insecure those very rights and privileges which prompted their emigration.

That your colonists and your petitioners having the most implicit confidence in the royal faith pledged to them in the most solemn manner by your predecessors, rested satisfied with their different portions of the royal grants, and having been bred from their infancy to venerate the name of parliament, a word still dear to the heart of every Briton, and considered as the palladium of liberty, and the great source from whence their own is derived, received the several acts of parliament of England, and Great-Britain, for the regulation of the trade of the colonies, as the salutary precautions of a prudent father, for the prosperity of a wide extended family and that in this light we received them, without a thought of questioning the right, the whole tenor of our conduct will demonstrate, for above one hundred years.

That though we received these regulations of trade from our fellow-subjects of England, and Great-Britain, so advantageous to us as colonists, as Englishmen and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them a power of legislating for us, far less that of destroying us and our children, by divesting us of all rights and property.

See the Remainder of this Petition a page back 693

to Dedham, seven Miles from Boston Town-House, by Order of the Great and General Court, for the Payment of said Deceased's Debts. Any Person or Persons, inclining to purchase the Premises, may view the same by applying to Major Joseph Mayo, living near the same, or to Mr. William Dudley, living in said House.

JOSEPH MAYO, } Administrators
HANNAH WILLIAMS, } said Estate.

Dated at Roxbury, February 22d, 1775.

sembly at their Session 1772 granted a Tax of the Non-Resident Middlesex;——And ned agreeable to the neglect or refuse to Act did impower the the same; to sell so ent to pay said Tax, wners of the follow-

Son's Names who drew the Lotts, or those who own them now.	what Divi sion.	What Right.	No. Acres	£. s. d. q.
on. Josiah Willard, Sec.	4 5 6	28 38 41	668	4 3 6 0
ol. Josiah Willard, part	4 5 6	57 83 53	37	0 4 8 0
Zachariah Wesson,			19	0 2 4 0
Col. Fitch, two	3	54 64	139	0 17 4 0
Col. Fitch, four	6	54 64 26 60	151	0 18 10 0
Col. Fitch, two	4	54 60	169	1 1 1 0
Hugh Hall, Esq; part	3	73	58½	0 7 3 0
Rev. Ebenezer Parkman,	6	47 48	37	0 4 7 0
Edward Emerson,	5	62	42	0 5 3 0
Zachariah Emory,	2	19	50	0 6 3 0
Ebenezer Southwick,	6	19	50	0 6 3 0
Peter Prescott,	3 4	45	145	0 18 1 0
Sarah Conant,	3 6	16	106	0 13 3 0
James Nicholas, part	4 6	78	71	0 8 10 0
Timothy Wesson part	5	63	9	0 1 1 0
—— Gore, part	3		60¼	0 7 7 0
Capt. Daniel Stickney,	3	58	34	0 4 3 0
Peter Atherton,	3	37	66	0 8 3 0
Jonas Prescott,	6		40	0 5 0 0
Jonathan Hill part of	3		30	0 3 9 0
Men's Names formerly belonging to Lunenburg.	*Division.*			
Jer. Allen, Esq; 3 Mea. Lotts			120	0 15 0 0
Col. Sa. Brown, part of a farm on		18 34 7 53	180	1 2 6 0
Hon. Josiah Willard, part do. on		55.85.86 54.46.13	201	1 5 1 ¼
Robert Paul,	3 4	24	116	1 0 6 0
Col Sam. Brown, Farm on		11 29.58 41 45	400	2 10 0 0
Deacon Gibson,			24	0 3 0 0
James Billings,			53	0 6 7 ¼
Lieutenant Marble,			120	0 15 0 0
Abraham Gibson,			30	0 3 9 0
Joseph Lee.			30	0 3 9 0

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale, at public Vendue, at the House of Captain Samuel Stone, Innholder, in said Ashby, on the 13th day of June next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued by Adjournment, if need be, to the 26th Day of said June, as will be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other intervening Charges; unless prevented by Payment of said Tax, and the Charges that have already arisen, to the Assessors, before the above said Day.

JONATHAN LOCKE, } Assessors.
SAMUEL STONE. }

Ashby, February 27, 1775.

RAN away from me the Subscriber last Tuesday, a Servant boy named Jolah Holbrook, aged about 17 Years. Those are to forewarn all Persons from harbouring, entertaining or employing said Servant at any Time, or trusting him upon my Account. And all Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid from carrying said Servant away, as they will be obliged to answer therefor under the Pains and Penalties of the Laws in that Case made & provided. Dated at Scituate, the 6th Day of February, A.D. 1775.

WILLIAM COLE.

Lost, supposed to be stolen, a large Silver Spoon, marked R. F. S.—Any Person that will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have a handsome

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Shop of the Subscriber, on the Night of the 3d Instant, the following Articles, viz. 4 Yards of superfine Pompadore Broad Cloth, 3 Yards of Chocolate-colour'd ditto, a black superfine Broad Cloth Coat, a Pair Buckskin Breeches, about a Pound of best Silk Twist of different Colours, 5 Felt Hats, a Pompadore Waistcoat with Mother of Pearl Buttons, 1 Pair Chocolate-colour'd Breeches, a light-mixt Cloth Pattern for a Waistcoat, an double wash'd Buttons, with, *Union and Liberty in all America*, and a Number of Hard-metal Buttons of different Sorts.—Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Goods mentioned shall be recovered, shall be paid the above Reward, by

March 6, 1775. CUTHBERT ENGLESBY.

TO be Sold, the SCHOONER BOSTON, burthen about One Hundred and Ten Tons, has made only three Voyages, and is a strong well built Vessel.—Said Schooner may be seen at Capt. White's Wharf in Salem; and Terms of Sale may be known of Mr. Robert Gould in Boston.

William Homes, opposite the Golden Key, in Ann-Street, has to sell very Reasonably,

Excellent *Narraganſett* CHEESE, which will be sold in large or small Quantities, as will best suit the Purchaſe.—Also a Number of Barrels of very good Brown Sugar, fit for Retailing, Cotton Wool and best French Indigo, West-India Rum, and good old Anchor Brandy, with many other Articles, too many to enumerate in an Advertisement.

All Persons possessed of Books belonging to the late Dr. SMIBERT, are requested to return them to *John Moffatt*, in Queen-Street, Boston.

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See the essential parts of the english constitution, viz. magna Charta, page 790, 1052, petition of right, pa. 816—bill of rights, pa. 1052, vol. 2.

See when they removed, pa. 1070, vol. 2. See declaratory Act, pa. 524. See our Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2. (1) See regulation of Trade, pa. 591, vol. 3, & pa. 667, 685, vol. 4. See Indexes, under Resolves, & Votes.